



SOCIO-ECONOMIC REPORT

JUNE 2012

Contents

I. Socio-economic fact sheet	p1
II. Macroeconomic situation	p2
II.a Production	p2
II.b Prices	p3
II.c Exchange rates	p4
II.d Labor market	p4
<i>Box: Telephone lines and cell phones</i>	p5
III. Public sector	p6
IV. Banking sector	p7
V. Private sector	p8
VI. Trade	p9
VII. Gaza Strip	p10
Annex A: Statistical reference tables	p12
Annex B: Terms and definitions	p17
Annex C: Acronyms and abbreviations	p20

For further information or to be added to the mailing list please contact:

UNSCO West Bank:

Astrid Marschatz marschatz@un.org

UNSCO Gaza:

Raeb Raqeb raqeb@un.org

The UNSCO Socio-Economic Report is also accessible on www.unsco.org.

Since 1996 UNSCO has continually monitored and reported on socio-economic conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) and, in the process, established an extensive socio-economic database. UNSCO does not produce primary data but rather makes use of available data, that in the oPt are relatively abundant. The information that is available, however, often remains dispersed and is not automatically shared between institutions. The objective of the database is to collate a wide range of social and economic indicators in one location, and, through the report, present a broad perspective of socio-economic conditions in the oPt.

The purpose of the present report is to: 1) broaden the access to the information contained in the database through publication of the most recent data gathered; and 2) provide readers with up-to-date information on short term changes in socio-economic conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory.

The report is divided into seven sections, as follows:

Section I. consists of a one-page fact sheet that provides a snapshot view of the socio-economic situation for the current and previous reporting periods.

Sections II. and III. report on the macro-economic and fiscal situation, and sections IV. and V. give an overview of developments in the banking and private sectors, respectively. Section VI. deals with trade, and Section VII. is dedicated to issues on Gaza.

Two annexes provide detailed reference information. Annex A presents detailed statistical reference tables, and Annex B lists the main socio-economic terms used in this report along with their corresponding definitions.

Topics of current interest are analyzed in-depth in periodic "Supplements".

Most sections provide data on the six preceding reporting periods for each indicator and a reference period.

Note: The data for the West Bank and the oPt in this report do not include occupied East Jerusalem unless otherwise specified.

I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACT SHEET - JUNE 2012

Key macroeconomic indicators					
Production		Q2/2000	Q4/2011	Q1/2012	Change in Q1/2012 (%)
GDP (constant 2004 prices, US\$ million)		a/	1,629 ^{b/}	1,580 ^{b/}	-3.1 ^{b/}
GDP rate of change (year-on-year, constant 2004 prices, %)		a/	11.2 ^{b/}	5.6 ^{b/}	----
GDP per capita (annualized, constant 2004 prices, US\$)		a/	1,641 ^{b/}	1,579 ^{b/}	-3.8 ^{b/}
Prices		Aug 2000	May 2012	June 2012	Year-on-year (June 2012)
Change in prices (CPI, %)	Total ^{c/}	-0.9	-0.2	-0.9	1.9
	East Jerusalem	-1.1	0.1	-0.6	2.2
	West Bank	-0.6	0.2	-1.1	2.6
	Gaza Strip	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	0.6
Labor market		Q2/2000	Q4/2011	Q1/2012	Change in Q1/2012 (%)
Labor force (thousands)	Total	706.2	1,111.2	1,094.5	-1.5
	West Bank	483.8	754.9	731.2	-3.1
	Gaza Strip	222.4	356.3	363.3	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	Total	8.8	21.0	23.9	----
	West Bank	6.5	16.6	20.1	----
	Gaza Strip	13.8	30.3	31.5	----
Adjusted unemployment rate (%)	Total	18.5	24.8	27.4	----
	West Bank	15.8	20.5	24.1	----
	Gaza Strip	24.2	33.8	34.1	----
Public sector					
		Jan 2011	May 2012	June 2012	Change in June 2012 (%)
Government total net revenue (cash basis, NIS million)		605.9	666.1	654.4	-1.8
Government w age expenditure (cash basis, NIS million)		499.6	526.1	519.6	-1.2
Government non-w age expenditure (cash basis, NIS million)		223.0	451.6	393.8	-12.8
Government net lending (cash basis, NIS million)		42.4	53.0	31.9	-39.8
Government balance (cash basis, NIS million)		-171.3	-483.4	-326.7	-32.4
External budget support (NIS million)		113.3	151.0	94.3	-37.5
Banking sector					
		Q2/2000	Q4/2011	Q1/2012	Change in Q1/2012 (%)
Bank credit (US\$ million)		1,234	3,553	3,658	3.0
Bank deposits (US\$ million)		3,328	6,972	7,045	1.0
Loan-to-deposit ratio (%)		37.1	51.0	51.9	----
Private sector					
		Aug 2000	May 2012	June 2012	Change in June 2012 (%)
New company registrations	Total	231	102	126	23.5
	West Bank	137	83	99	19.3
	Gaza Strip	94	19	27	42.1
Area licensed for new construction (thousand m ²)	Total	530.3	752.0	724.6	-3.6
	West Bank	345.7	361.8	337.9	-6.6
	Gaza Strip	184.6	390.1	386.7	-0.9
Gaza Strip					
Truck movement		Aug 2000	May 2012	June 2012	Change in June 2012 (%)
Gaza Strip imports (truckloads) ^{d/}	Karni (conveyor belt/chute)	4,373	0	0	0.0
	Sufa	4,384	0	0	0.0
	Rafah	953	0	0	0.0
	Kerem Shalom	0	5,298	4,781	-9.8
	Kerem Shalom (fuel)	0	216	152	-29.6
	Nahel Oz	904	0	0	0.0
Gaza Strip exports (truckloads) ^{d/}	Karni	2,460	0	0	0.0
	Kerem Shalom	0	5	1	-80.0
Closure		Aug 2000	Complete closure-June	Partial closure-June 2012	
Effective closure days (%)	Karni (conveyor belt)	0	100	0	
	Kerem Shalom	n.a.	24	0	
	Nahal Oz (fuel)	0	100	0	
	Sufa (aggregates)	0	100	0	
	Rafah (commercial)	0	100	0	
	Rafah (passenger)	0	23	77	

Sources: PCBS: production, prices, labor market; MoF: public sector; PMA: banking sector; MoNE: new company registrations; Engineering Offices and Consulting Firms: area licensed for new construction; MoNE and General Petroleum Corporation: Gaza truck movement; UNSCO: closure and Gaza truck movement.

a/ Data not available.

b/ Preliminary data.

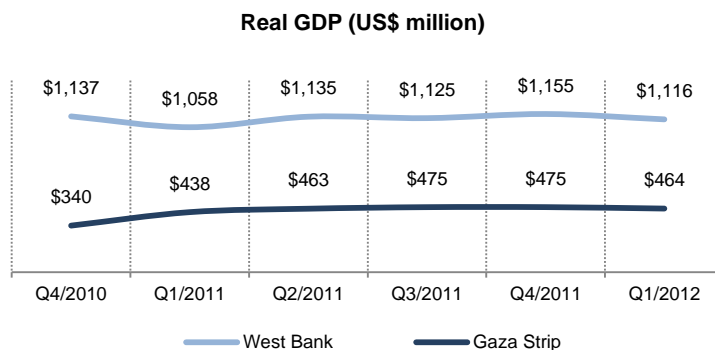
c/ Includes data for occupied East Jerusalem.

d/ MoNE data for August 2000 do not include aggregates or aid flows.

II. MACRO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

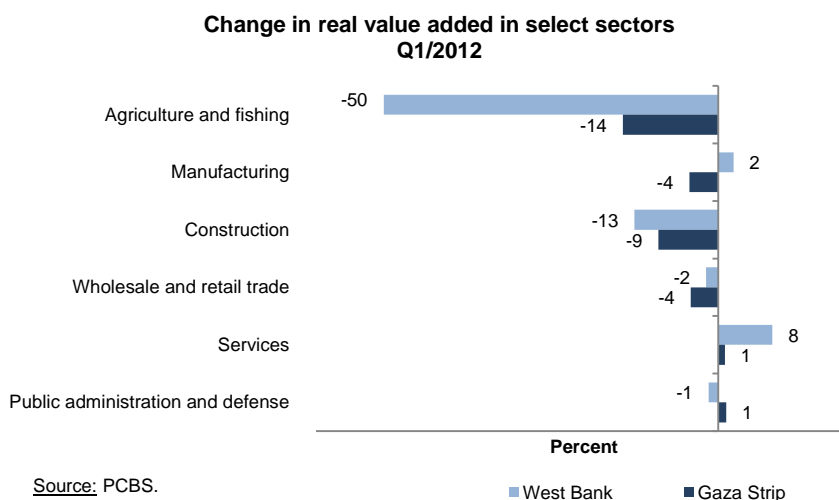
II.a Production

Real GDP decreased by 3% in Q1/2012 compared to the previous quarter, but it was 6% higher than a year earlier in Q1/2011. In Q1/2012, real GDP decreased by 3% in the West Bank and by 2% in the Gaza Strip, compared to Q4/2011. Real GDP reached US\$1,580 million in Q1/2012 (US\$2,422 million in nominal terms), of which US\$1,116 million was generated in the West Bank and US\$464 million in the Gaza Strip.



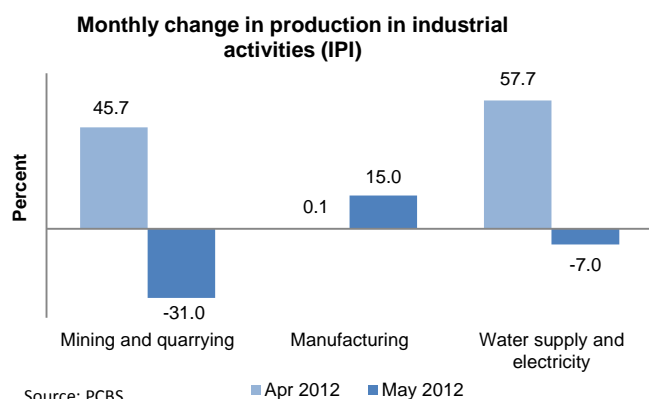
Source: PCBS, Preliminary Estimates of Quarterly National Accounts (Q1/2012).
Note: Base year is 2004.

In Gaza during Q1/2012 the real value added in agriculture and fishing was 14% lower than in the previous quarter and 43% less than in Q1/2011. In construction value added was 9% lower than in the previous quarter but 40% higher than in Q1/2011. In the manufacturing sector real value decreased by more than 4% in Q1/2012 compared to Q4/2011 and remained almost unchanged compared to Q1/2011. In the wholesale and retail trade sector value added decreased by 4% in Q1/2012 compared to the previous quarter, but it was 3% higher than in Q1/2011. During Q1/2012 the services sector expanded, increasing by almost 1% from the previous quarter and 14% from the Q1/2011 level, accounting for 33% of total GDP. Finally, value added by the public administration and defense sector, the second-largest sector in the economy, increased by more than 1% compared to Q4/2011 but was 5% less than in Q1/2011.



Source: PCBS.
Note: Base year is 2004.

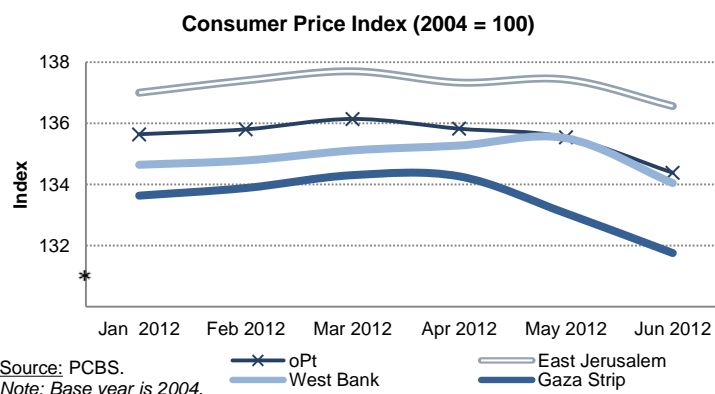
In the West Bank, real value added in agriculture and fishing was 50% lower than in the previous quarter and 7% less than in Q1/2011, whereas construction shrank by 12% during Q1/2012 and by 9% since Q1/2011. Wholesale and retail trade contracted by 2% during the quarter, but was 13% higher than in Q1/2011. Public administration and defense contracted by 1% during the quarter, and its contribution was also 1% lower than in Q1/2011. In the case of manufacturing, real value added increased by 2% in Q1/2012 compared to Q4/2011 but was 4% less than in Q1/2011. Finally, the services sector expanded by 8% compared to Q4/2011 and by 12% since Q1/2011. It accounts for 20% of GDP.



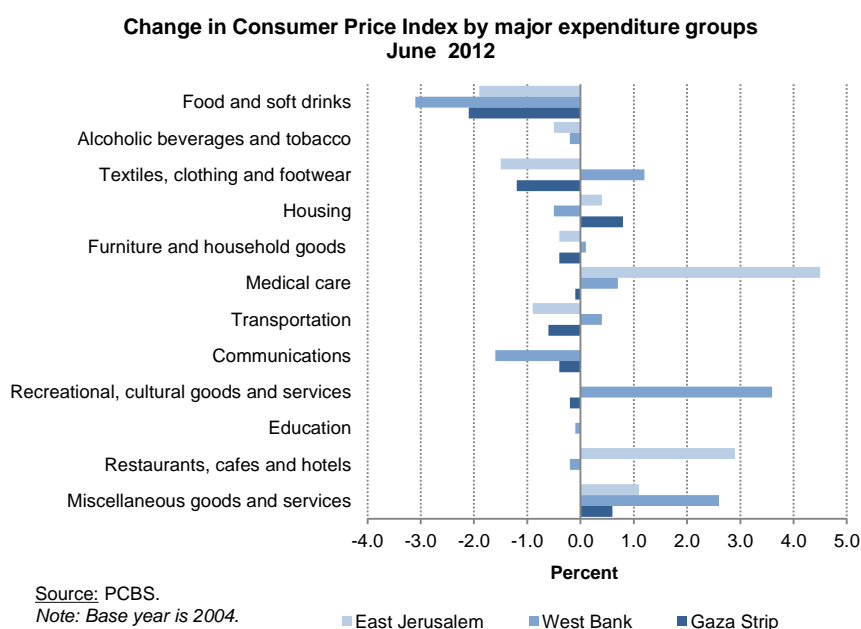
The Industrial Production Index (IPI), used to gauge short-term changes in productive activity, increased by 7.6% in May 2012 compared to the previous month. Productive activity in the manufacturing sector (which has a share of 80.6% in the IPI) increased by 15.0% in May 2012, while it decreased by 7.0% in the water supply and electricity sector (with a share of 14.9% in the IPI) and by 31.0% in the mining and quarrying sector (with a share of 4.6%).

II.b Prices

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), used to measure inflation, decreased by 0.9% in June 2012 compared to the previous month, whereas it increased by 1.9% compared to June 2011. Food and soft drinks, textiles, clothing and footwear, and communications decreased the most during the month. The highest price rises in June 2012 were in medical care and miscellaneous goods and services.



The CPI decreased by 1.1% in the West Bank in June 2012 compared to the previous month. The greatest price decreases were in food and soft drinks, communications, and housing. The prices for recreational, cultural goods and services, miscellaneous goods and services, and textiles, clothing and footwear saw the biggest increases during the month.



In East Jerusalem the CPI decreased by 0.6%. The greatest price decreases were in food and soft drinks, textiles, clothing and footwear, and transportation. The prices for medical care, in restaurants, cafes and hotels, and for miscellaneous goods and services increased the most during the month.

The CPI decreased by 1.0% in the Gaza Strip in June 2012. The greatest price decreases were in food and soft drinks, textiles, clothing and footwear, and transportation. The prices for housing and miscellaneous goods and services saw the biggest increases during the month.

II.c Exchange rates

The NIS fell against the US dollar in June 2012, but it rose in value against the Euro. The JOD also rose against the Euro while its exchange rate to the US dollar remains fixed at 0.71.

Average monthly exchange rates							
	Aug 2000	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	Jun 2012
NIS/US\$	4.05	3.81	3.74	3.76	3.75	3.83	3.89
NIS/Euro	3.66	4.92	4.95	4.97	4.94	4.90	4.88
JOD/US\$	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
JOD/Euro	0.64	0.91	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.89

Source: Bank of Israel, Central Bank of Jordan.

II.d Labor market

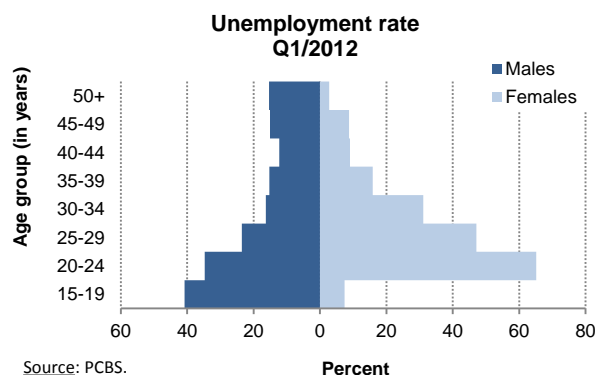
In Q1/2012, 43% of persons aged 15 years and above, or approximately 1.1 million persons, participated in the labor force, including about 731,200 people in the West Bank and 363,300 in the Gaza Strip. The labor force participation rate in the West Bank in Q1/2012 decreased by two percentage points to 45%, and it remained slightly below 40% in the Gaza Strip.

Labor force participation rate (%) (Labor force in thousands)							
	Q2/2000	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
West Bank	45.3 (483.8)	44.5 (686.5)	43.2 (672.7)	45.3 (711.1)	46.2 (732.1)	47.3 (754.9)	45.4 (731.2)
Gaza Strip	40.1 (222.4)	36.3 (314.7)	37.0 (324.2)	38.1 (336.8)	39.0 (348.7)	39.5 (356.3)	39.9 (363.3)
oPt	43.5 (706.2)	41.5 (1001.2)	41.0 (996.9)	42.7 (1047.9)	43.6 (1080.8)	44.4 (1111.2)	43.4 (1094.5)

Source: PCBS.

The overall unemployment rate increased from 21% to 24% in Q1/2012 compared to the previous quarter, and it was two percentage points higher than in Q1/2011. The unemployment rate shows great variations with sex and age. In particular, women in the labor force are relatively more affected by the lack of jobs than men. As the unemployment rate for men increased by three percentage points and that of women by almost five percentage points in Q1/2012, women's unemployment rate was ten percentage points above men's (32% vs. 22%).

Likewise, unemployment continues to affect younger age groups more than older ones. In Q1/2012, unemployment rates increased for women in all age groups except for those aged 15 to 19 years. Unemployment affected 65% of women between 20 and 24 years of age and 47% of those women in the 25-to-29-year age group. For men, unemployment rates increased in Q1/2012 for all age groups except for those in the 40-to-44-year and the 45-to-49-year age groups. Some 41% of men aged between 15 and 19 years of age and 35% of those in the 20-to-24-year age group reported being unemployed in Q1/2012.



The average duration of unemployment decreased slightly to 10.4 months in Q1/2012. The average duration of unemployment was close to seven months in the West Bank, and in the Gaza Strip it remained at close to 15 months. In both areas, unemployment lasted on average longer for women than for men, although the difference was greater in the West Bank (6 months) than in Gaza (less than 5 months). The average duration of unemployment decreased slightly for both men and women between Q4/2011 and Q1/2012.

Average duration of unemployment (in months)
Q1/2012

	Female	Male	Total
West Bank	11	5	7
Gaza Strip	19	14	15
oPt	14	9	10

Source: PCBS.

Telephone landlines and cell phones

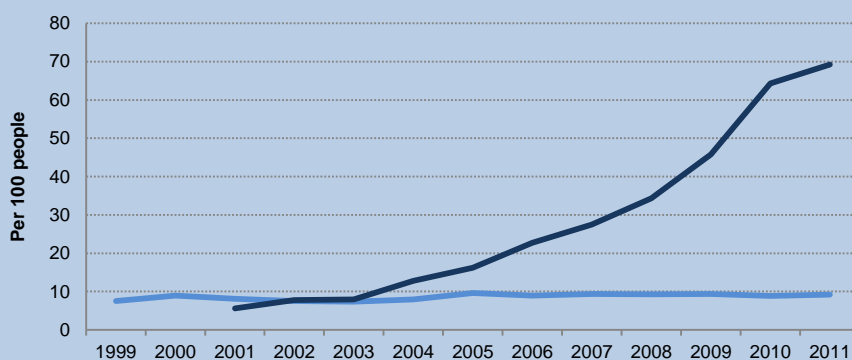
While the number of telephone landlines in oPt has increased by only 50% over the past ten years – from about 255 thousand in 2001 to 383 thousand in 2011 – the number of cell phone subscriptions has increased by more than 1,600%, according to data recently released by PCBS. There were about 176 thousand cell phone subscriptions in 2001, and 2.9 million in 2011.

As the population has grown from 3.1 million people in 2001 to 4.2 million people in 2011, the number of landlines per 100 people has remained almost stable, increasing from 8 to 9. The number of cell phone subscriptions per 100 people, on the contrary, has increased sharply, from 6 to 69. Considering that 28% of the population is younger than ten years, on average, there was almost one cell phone subscription per person above the age of nine.

Source: PCBS.

Clarification: In the socio-economic report for May 2012, we presented statistics on the rate of poverty in the oPt. PCBS had improved the methodology for collecting poverty statistics between 2007 and 2009, thus the data we presented are not directly comparable across years before and after 2007. Yet, according to the adjusted data, which cover a shorter time period, while the values are different, most of the broad trends hold true, including an increase in poverty rates in Gaza in 2007 and a decrease in 2009.

Telephone landlines and cell phone subscriptions per 100 people

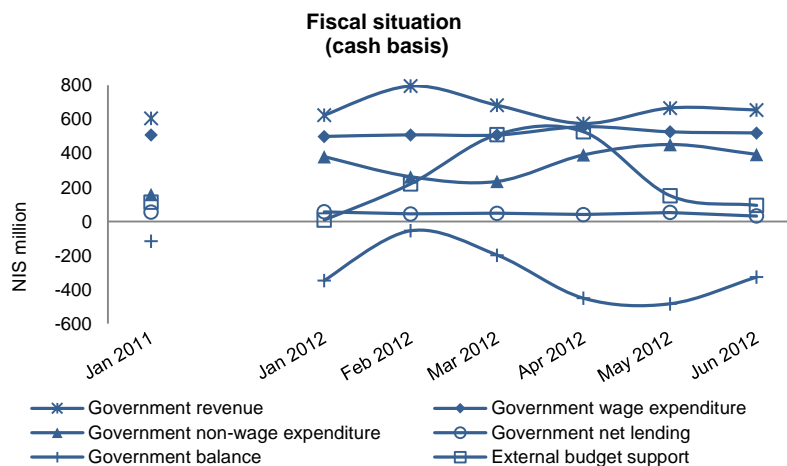


Note: Calculations based on PCBS. Cell phone data for 2008/2009 do not include subscribers to Al Wataniya mobile. Cell phone data for 1999/2000 are not available.

— Landlines per 100 people
— Cell phones per 100 people

III. PUBLIC SECTOR

Government net revenue (cash basis) decreased by 2% in June 2012 compared to the previous month, but it increased by 16% compared to June 2011, reaching NIS654.4 million. Non-tax revenue, which represents only 10% of total net revenue, remained virtually unchanged from the previous month, but increased by 25% from the June 2011 level. Tax revenue, which represents 23% of total net revenue, increased by 31% from May to June 2012, and by 32% compared to June 2011. Clearance revenue, which accounts for 70% of total net revenue, decreased by 6% in June 2012 but was 15% higher than in June 2011.

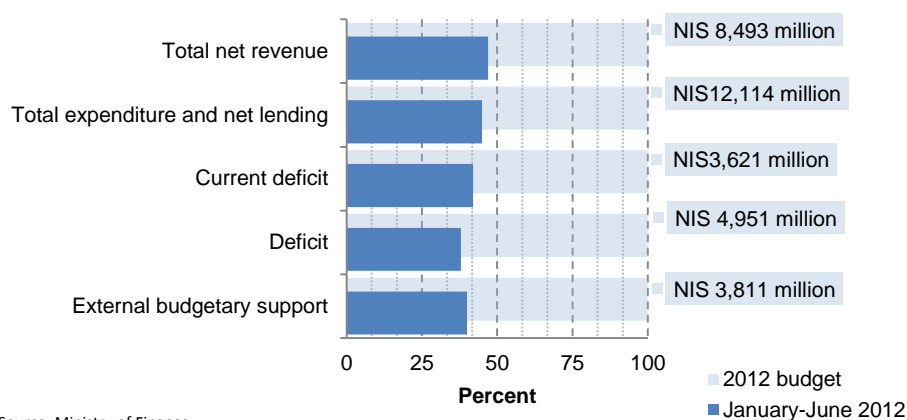


Source: Ministry of Finance.

Note: This graph updates information from previous months with information available as of 15 July 2012.

Total expenditure plus net lending reached NIS945.4 million in June 2012. Government wage expenditure decreased by 1% from May to June 2012, but was 5% higher than in June 2011. Non-wage expenditure decreased by 13% in June 2012 compared to the previous month, but was 65% higher than in June 2011. The government's net lending decreased by 40% in June 2012, reaching a level 43% less than in June 2011. The resulting current deficit amounted to NIS291.0 million, which is 20% less than the NIS364.6 million current deficit of May 2012 but 29% higher than the current deficit in June 2011. The overall deficit (after development expenditure) reached NIS326.7 million at the end of June 2012 – a level 32% less than the NIS483.4 million of May 2012, and 13% less than the NIS375.5 million of June 2011. External budgetary support was NIS94.3 million in June 2012.

Fiscal revenue, expenditure and deficit in January-June 2012 compared to 2012 budget



Source: Ministry of Finance.

Note: This graph updates information from previous months with information available as of 15 July 2012.

The PA's 2012 approved budget amounts to NIS13,444 million, based on a projected total net revenue of NIS8,493 million, and total expenditure plus net lending of NIS12,114 million. Six months into the year, the PA's total revenue equaled 47% of the annual budgeted amount, and total expenditure plus net lending equaled 45%. The current deficit reached 42% of the annual budgeted

amount, and the overall deficit was 38% of the annual budgeted amount. External budgetary support at the end of June 2012 was only 40% of the annual budgeted amount.

IV. BANKING SECTOR

Information on bank credit, particularly credit to productive sectors, gives an indication of economic progress and business confidence. In Q1/2012, the volume of credit increased by 3% to US\$3,658 million compared to the previous quarter. Most of bank credit is in the form of loans, and their size relative to total bank credit decreased by about one percentage point to reach 70% in Q1/2012. At the same time, the proportion of overdrafts in total credit increased, while the proportion of leasing did not change (see further details in Table A4 in Annex A).

Distribution of bank credit by type (%)
(Bank credit by type in million US\$)

	Q1/2008	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2010	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
Loans	59.9 (1,061)	68.8 (1,986)	69.9 (2,204)	67.3 (2,354)	72.7 (2,387)	71.3 (2,534)	70.1 (2,566)
Overdrafts	39.5 (701)	30.9 (893)	29.9 (943)	32.5 (1,138)	27.1 (890)	28.4 (1,010)	29.6 (1,083)
Leasing	0.6 (11)	0.3 (8)	0.2 (7)	0.2 (8)	0.3 (8)	0.2 (9)	0.2 (9)
Total	100.0 (1,773)	100.0 (2,887)	100.0 (3,155)	100.0 (3,500)	100.0 (3,285)	100.0 (3,553)	100.0 (3,658)

Source: PMA.

Note: The totals may not be exactly equal to the sum of percentages due to rounding.

Q1/2012 saw an increase of 1% in total bank deposits. Public sector deposits, which account for 8% of total deposits, decreased by 3% during the quarter, while private sector deposits increased by 1%. Deposits from residents, which account for 97% of total private sector deposits, increased by 1% and those of non-residents increased by close to 4%.

Distribution of bank deposits (in million US\$)

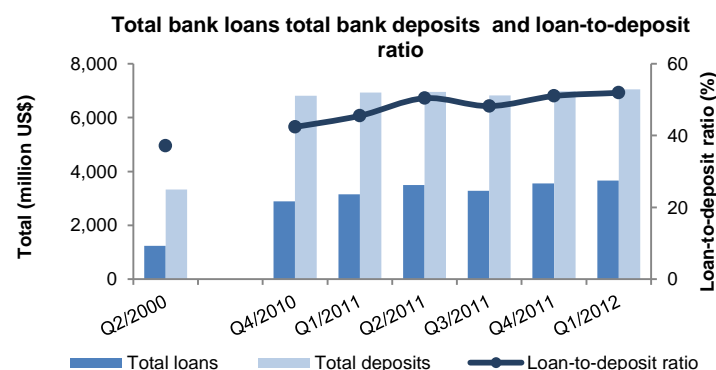
	Q2/2000	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
Public institutions and local authorities	56.5	159.2	160.7	156.5	152.7	147.4	146.5
Government	115.1	534.1	534.3	399.8	370.1	437.1	419.6
Total public sector deposits	171.6	693.3	695.0	556.3	522.9	584.5	566.1
Residents	3,082.6	5,947.6	6,053.0	6,204.3	6,095.6	6,192.3	6,276.1
Non-residents	14.6	171.9	180.6	189.7	202.1	195.7	203.2
Total private sector deposits	3,097.2	6,119.5	6,233.7	6,394.0	6,297.7	6,388.0	6,479.3
Total deposits (public and private sectors)	3,268.8	6,812.9	6,928.7	6,950.4	6,820.5	6,972.5	7,045.4

Source: PMA

Note: Data do not include deposits of the PMA and commercial banks.

Current accounts are the main form of deposits for residents and non-residents, as well as for the government. (See further details in Table A5 in Annex A).

The amount of loans relative to deposits gives an idea of the liquidity of the banking system. In a functioning economy, a relative increase in loans versus deposits (within limits) can be perceived as a positive sign, as monies are not saved but invested or consumed, which in turn stimulates the economy. In oPt, the loan-to-deposit ratio increased from 51% to 52% in Q1/2012. (See further details in Table A6 in Annex A.)

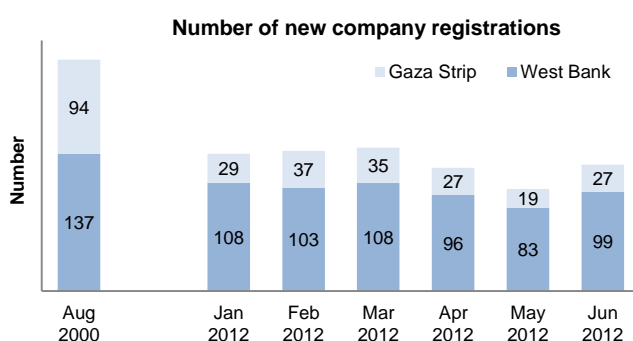
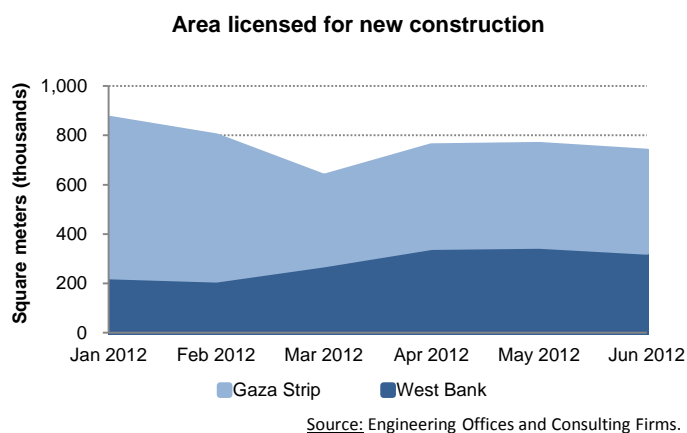


Source: PMA

V. PRIVATE SECTOR

In June 2012 the area licensed for new construction in the West Bank decreased by 7% compared to the previous month.

In the Gaza Strip there was a more modest decrease of only 1% in the area licensed for new construction in June 2012. (See further details in Table A9. in Annex A.)



The number of new companies being registered in the West Bank in June 2012 increased by 16 compared to May 2012, from 83 to 99.

In Gaza, 27 new companies were registered in June 2012, 8 more in the May 2012. (See further details in Table A7 in Annex A.)

Forty-seven companies from five main economic sectors (banking and financial services, insurance, investments, industry, and services) are currently listed in the Palestinian Stock Exchange. By the end of June 2012, market capitalization decreased by 1% and was less than US\$2.7 billion.

Securities trade							
	Aug 2000	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	Jun 2012
Number of shares traded (million)	7.00	18.1	13.9	15.4	13.7	14.3	12.1
Value of shares traded (million US\$)	13.0	31.5	25.9	38.3	31.3	26.3	16.8
Al-Quds index	265.23	476.18	482.22	486.71	467.41	449.74	444.00

Source: Palestine Securities Exchange.

In June 2012, the number of shares traded decreased by 15% and the value of shares traded decreased by 36% compared to the previous month. Of the 35 companies traded in the month, 12 were gainers, 17 were decliners and 6 companies were stable. The Al-Quds index decreased by 1.3% in June 2012.

Twenty-two percent of owners/managers of active industrial enterprises in the West Bank reported a general improvement in their enterprise's performance in Q2/2012 compared to the previous quarter. Smaller proportions perceived improvements during the quarter in either obtaining needed raw materials and inputs or transporting finished goods to markets. Expectations for improvements to come in Q3/2012 are nonetheless high, with about a third of owners/managers foreseeing an improvement in the enterprise's general performance in the third quarter. Fewer expected improvements in obtaining needed raw materials (17%) and inputs or in transporting finished goods to markets (14%).

Proportion of owners/managers of the active industrial enterprises who experienced/expect improvements

	Improvement experienced in Q2/2012		Improvement expected in Q3/2012	
	West Bank	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Gaza Strip
Enterprise's performance in general	22	8	31	50
Obtaining needed raw materials and inputs	13	10	17	53
Transporting finished goods to market	12	5	14	50

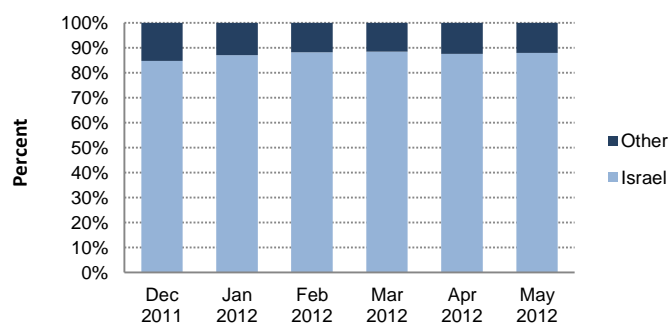
Source: PCBS.

In Gaza, only 8% of owners/managers experienced improvements in the enterprise's general performance in Q2/2012, 10% perceived an improvement in obtaining needed raw materials and inputs and only 5% in transporting finished goods to market. Still, 50% to 53% of owners/managers expect an improvement in these categories in Q3/2012.

VI. TRADE

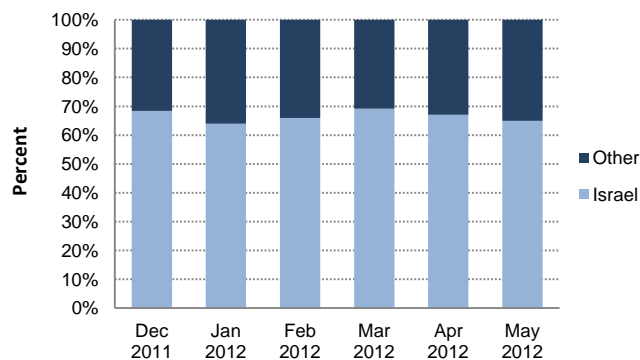
Registered exports of goods increased by 6% in May 2012 compared to April but were 5% lower than a year earlier, amounting to approximately US\$64.3 million. Palestinian exports of goods to Israel increased by 6% during the month, while exports to other countries increased by 3%. Israel continues to be the main market for Palestinian goods, absorbing 88% of goods exports from the oPt in May 2012.

Goods exports from oPt by destination May 2012



Source: PCBS.

Goods imports to oPt by origin May 2012



Source: PCBS.

Imports of goods increased by 5% in May 2012 compared to April, but were 3% lower than a year earlier, amounting to approximately US\$385.8 million. Imports from Israel increased by 2% during the month, while imports from other countries increased by 12% compared to April 2012. Imports from Israel represented 65% of total Palestinian imports during the month.

A goods trade deficit of US\$321.5 million was recorded in May 2012, reflecting a 5% increase from the previous month.

VII. GAZA STRIP

There was a 26% decrease in the amount of cooking gas imported to Gaza in June 2012 compared to the previous month, with 3,168 tons allowed in through the Kerem Shalom (Karem Abu Salem) crossing. In June 2012, 32,000 liters of petrol and 375,830 liters of diesel were imported for UNRWA, while 166,859 liters of diesel were imported for the private sector. This was an 87% decrease in the amount of petrol imported and a 42% decrease in the amount of diesel.

Volume of registered fuel sales in the Gaza Strip

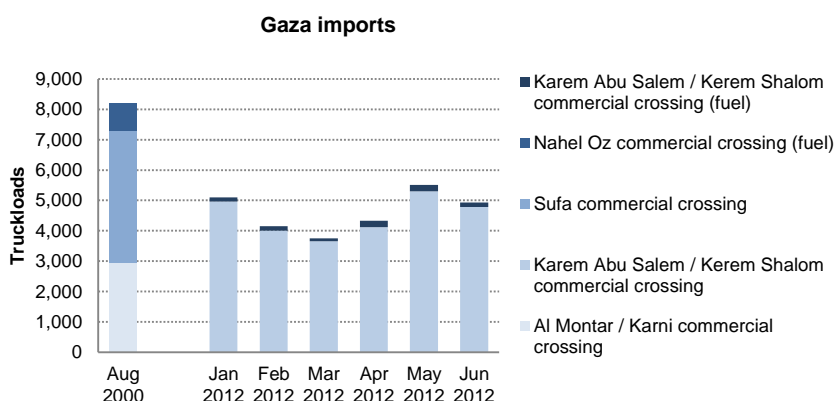
	Aug 2000	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	Jun 2012
	Nahal Oz	Kerem Shalom					
Petrol (1000 liter)	3,188.9	70.0	55.0	236.6	643.6	254.2	32.0
Diesel (1000 liter)	11,343.0	375.5	326.0	335.6	1,422.0	936.9	542.7
White diesel (1000 liter)	243.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2	0.0
Cooking gas (1000 ton)	1.9	2.8	3.3	1.9	3.4	4.3	3.2
Industrial diesel (1000 liter)	n.a	0.0	0.0	436.1	6,714.3	4,540.5	5,035.9

Source: General Petroleum Corporation, Ministry of National Economy.

In June 2012, the number of truckloads (including fuel) imported into the Gaza Strip decreased by 11% compared to May 2012. (See further details in Table A9 in Annex A.)

The proportion of truckloads with food items among imports remained unchanged and made up 28% of imported goods (1,327 truckloads) in June 2012, while the remaining 72% of imports (3,454 truckloads) were non-food items.

A total of 1,113 truckloads entering Gaza brought materials for approved international building projects, including 913 truckloads (63,910 tons) of gravel, 171 truckloads (6,744 tons) of cement and 29 truckloads (967 tons) of steel bars for UNRWA and UNDP projects, as well as for the Palestinian Water Authority.

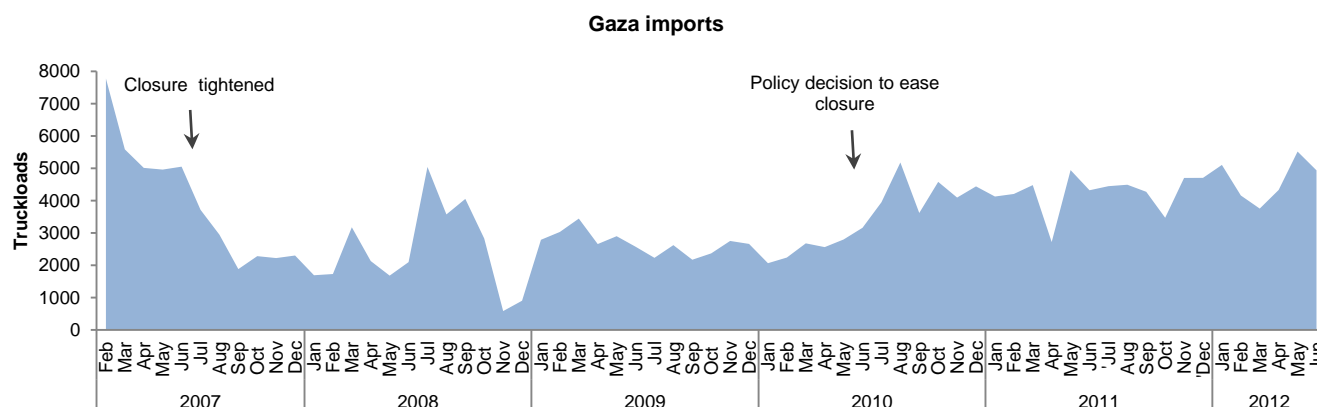


Source: Ministry of National Economy.

Note: Truckload imports exclude industrial diesel supplies to power plant.

Note: Karni crossing has remained closed since 12 June 2007 for the movement of goods in and out of Gaza, and on 1 March 2011, Israel closed the conveyor belt at Karni, too

Following the June 2010 decision to ease the closure of Gaza, monthly import levels have averaged around 4,305 truckloads.



Source: Ministry of National Economy.

Note: The figures exclude gravel imported through Karni in February-May 2007, as well as imports through Rafah and Erez.

On 8 December 2010 Israel announced its intention to gradually expand the number and range of exports permitted from Gaza. According to this announcement, allowed exports will include agricultural produce, furniture and textiles.

Gaza exports			
	Total number of trucks	Goods	Destinations
January 2012	69	Strawberries (53 trucks/172.1 tons) Carnations (9 trucks/1,205,550 stems) Cherry tomatoes (4 trucks/29.30 tons) Sweet peppers (3 trucks/12 tons)	Europe
February 2012	29	Strawberries (1 truck/3 tons) Carnations (16 trucks/2,384,300 stems) Cherry tomatoes (5 trucks/35.20 tons) Sweet peppers (2 trucks/3.4 tons)	Europe
March 2012	22	Tomatoes (5 trucks/55 tons) Carnations (18 trucks/2,718,000 stems) Cherry tomatoes (1 truck/7 tons)	Saudi Arabia Europe
April 2012	18	Tomatoes (3 trucks/54 tons) Carnations (18 trucks/2,490,000 stems)	Jordan Europe
May 2012	5	Tomatoes (4 trucks/62 tons) Clothes (1 truck/2,040 pieces)	Jordan Britain
June 2012	1	Furniture (1 truck/7.5 tons)	Jordan

Source: Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees, Ministry of National Economy.

In June 2012 one truckload of furniture (7.5 tons) was shipped to Jordan.¹

¹ According to the Palestinian Wood Industries Union, furniture was shipped from Gaza to an exhibition in Jordan under the condition that the furniture be sold in Jordan afterwards and not be sent back to Gaza, therefore being considered here as an export. Six companies from Gaza participated at the event, exhibiting bedroom, dining room, living room and children's bedroom furniture.

ANNEX A: Statistical reference tables

Table A1.
Consumer price index (2004=100) by major expenditure group

	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	June 2012
oPt (including occupied East Jerusalem)						
Food and soft drinks	152.2	152.0	151.9	150.7	149.9	146.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	165.8	168.7	168.6	168.6	169.8	169.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	116.0	115.2	116.2	116.3	115.9	114.8
Housing	134.7	134.7	135.4	136.0	136.1	136.5
Furniture, household goods	115.0	115.6	115.7	115.3	115.8	115.7
Medical care	117.8	117.7	118.5	118.4	118.0	120.6
Transportation	127.4	128.2	129.0	129.5	129.6	129.1
Communications	107.9	107.8	107.8	107.9	108.0	107.4
Recreational, cultural goods & services	104.8	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.1	105.2
Education	116.9	116.9	119.4	119.4	119.4	119.4
Restaurants, cafes and hotels	149.7	150.2	150.3	150.0	150.3	150.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	129.1	129.6	129.8	130.2	129.6	131.2
All items of consumer price index	135.6	135.8	136.1	135.8	135.5	134.4
East Jerusalem						
Food and soft drinks	156.8	157.1	157.2	155.1	154.9	151.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	164.8	170.2	170.1	170.3	173.7	172.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	129.2	127.9	127.6	128.0	128.0	126.0
Housing	125.0	124.9	125.2	125.2	125.1	125.6
Furniture, household goods	113.7	114.7	114.3	114.1	115.7	115.2
Medical care	122.3	122.3	122.6	122.4	120.7	126.1
Transportation	140.1	140.8	141.1	143.5	143.8	142.6
Communications	103.4	103.4	103.3	103.4	103.5	103.5
Recreational, cultural goods & services	112.1	112.0	113.5	114.2	114.1	114.1
Education	117.1	117.1	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6
Restaurants, cafes and hotels	153.2	154.1	153.5	152.0	152.6	157.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	119.4	119.3	120.9	121.0	120.2	121.5
All items of consumer price index	137.0	137.4	137.7	137.3	137.4	136.6
West Bank						
Food and soft drinks	148.6	148.4	147.8	147.8	148.5	143.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	170.7	172.6	172.3	172.3	172.6	172.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	106.5	105.6	108.1	107.9	107.3	108.6
Housing	145.3	145.5	146.2	147.0	147.1	146.3
Furniture, household goods	103.3	103.9	105.2	104.6	104.7	104.8
Medical care	119.1	119.7	121.1	121.3	121.6	122.5
Transportation	124.9	125.8	127.0	127.5	127.5	127.9
Communications	109.0	108.8	108.8	109.1	109.3	107.5
Recreational, cultural goods & services	93.7	93.4	93.7	93.9	93.6	97.0
Education	115.1	115.1	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.2
Restaurants, cafes and hotels	149.5	149.1	150.2	149.8	150.1	149.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	139.1	140.4	139.8	141.4	140.7	144.4
All items of consumer price index	134.6	134.8	135.1	135.3	135.5	134.0
Gaza Strip						
Food and soft drinks	151.2	151.9	151.9	151.6	148.8	145.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	157.3	157.3	157.3	157.2	157.2	157.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	107.7	107.3	107.7	108.3	107.5	106.2
Housing	129.0	129.1	129.9	131.4	131.7	132.8
Furniture, household goods	131.9	131.9	131.1	129.8	129.0	128.5
Medical care	101.3	100.3	101.0	100.9	100.5	100.4
Transportation	126.7	127.2	128.5	128.7	128.7	127.8
Communications	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	106.6
Recreational, cultural goods & services	99.0	98.6	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.7
Education	111.1	111.1	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7
Restaurants, cafes and hotels	155.5	155.5	156.6	156.6	156.6	156.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	131.0	131.5	132.4	132.0	131.7	132.6
All items of consumer price index	133.6	133.9	134.3	134.3	133.1	131.8

Source: PCBS.

Table A2.
Rate of unemployment and adjusted unemployment (%)

	Q2/2000	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
oPt							
Unemployment	8.8	23.4	21.7	18.7	22.4	21.0	23.9
Adjusted unemployment	18.5	29.9	27.7	24.0	26.8	24.8	27.4
West Bank							
Unemployment	6.5	16.9	17.4	15.4	19.7	16.6	20.1
Adjusted unemployment	15.8	23.5	23.8	21.2	23.9	20.5	24.1
Gaza Strip							
Unemployment	13.8	37.4	30.8	25.6	28.0	30.3	31.5
Adjusted unemployment	24.2	43.5	35.9	30.0	32.8	33.8	34.1

Source: PCBS, Labor Force Surveys.

Table A3.
Fiscal indicators (NIS million)

	Jan 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	Jun 2012
Government revenue	605.9	623.7	795.1	682.0	574.8	666.1	654.4
Government wage expenditure	507.0	498.9	508.5	507.4	556.3	526.1	519.6
Government non-wage expenditure	159.1	380.5	262.2	234.8	390.7	451.6	393.8
Government net lending	55.6	55.9	44.0	48.0	40.2	53.0	31.9
Government balance	-116.7	-346.4	-54.7	-197.8	-451.3	-483.4	-326.7
External budget support	113.3	8.3	220.9	510.1	526.1	151.0	94.3

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Note: This table updates the information of tables from previous months and should be assumed to be the most accurate available on 15 July 2012.

Table A4.
Bank credit by economic activity

	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
Total (in million US\$)						
Total public sector	837	917	1,118	856	1,101	1,122
Total private sector	2,050	2,238	2,382	2,428	2,452	2,536
<i>Agriculture and food processing</i>	66	50	33	32	35	45
<i>Manufacturing and mining</i>	240	288	291	293	302	267
<i>Real estate, construction and land</i>	335	451	396	423	429	568
<i>Local and foreign trade</i>	487	428	501	498	491	539
<i>Transportation</i>	27	22	25	26	23	21
<i>Tourism, hotels, restaurants and others</i>	67	53	50	51	50	53
<i>Financial services</i>	55	92	65	68	27	22
<i>Public services</i>	369	367	316	310	268	265
<i>Investment in securities and financial tools</i>	52	55	70	68	66	65
<i>Cars and vehicles</i>	102	93	109	114	119	103
<i>Consumption</i>	118	172	319	366	417	420
<i>Other private sector</i>	132	169	207	180	225	169
Total	2,887	3,155	3,500	3,285	3,553	3,658
Total excluding total public sector and public services	1,681	1,871	2,066	2,118	2,183	2,271
Relative distribution (% of total)						
Total public sector	29.0	29.1	31.9	26.1	31.0	30.7
Total private sector	6.3	70.9	68.1	73.9	69.0	69.3
<i>Agriculture and food processing</i>	15.5	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2
<i>Manufacturing and mining</i>	0.5	9.1	8.3	8.9	8.5	7.3
<i>Real estate, construction and land</i>	1.8	14.3	11.3	12.9	12.1	15.5
<i>Local and foreign trade</i>	2.5	13.6	14.3	15.2	13.8	14.7
<i>Transportation</i>	3.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
<i>Tourism, hotels, restaurants and others</i>	0.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5
<i>Financial services</i>	0.5	2.9	1.9	2.1	0.8	0.6
<i>Public services</i>	0.4	11.6	9.0	9.4	7.6	7.2
<i>Investment in securities and financial tools</i>	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8
<i>Cars and vehicles</i>	0.4	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.8
<i>Consumption</i>	0.8	5.5	9.1	11.1	11.7	11.5
<i>Other private sector</i>	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.5	6.3	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative distribution excluding total public sector and public services (% of total)						
Agriculture and food processing	3.9	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0
Manufacturing and mining	14.2	15.4	14.1	13.8	13.8	11.8
Real estate, construction and land	19.9	24.1	19.2	20.0	19.7	25.0
Local and foreign trade	29.0	22.8	24.2	23.5	22.5	23.7
Transportation	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9
Tourism, hotels, restaurants and others	4.0	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Financial services	3.3	4.9	3.2	3.2	1.2	1.0
Investment in securities and financial tools	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9
Cars and vehicles	6.1	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.5
Consumption	7.0	9.2	15.4	17.3	19.1	18.5
Other private sector	7.9	9.0	10.0	8.5	10.3	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: PMA.

Note: The totals may not be exactly equal to the sum of percentages due to rounding.

Table A5.
Bank deposits by sector and type (US\$ million)

	Q2/2000	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
Public sector deposits							
Public institutions and local authorities							
Current accounts	17.3	82.6	89.3	82.2	81.9	81.3	79.1
Time deposits	39.2	76.6	71.3	74.3	70.9	66.1	67.4
<i>Sub-total public institutions and local authorities</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>159.2</i>	<i>160.7</i>	<i>156.5</i>	<i>152.7</i>	<i>147.4</i>	<i>146.5</i>
Government							
Current accounts	37.6	340.9	287.9	217.3	216.2	282.4	233.6
Time deposits	77.5	193.2	246.4	182.5	153.9	154.7	186.0
<i>Sub-total government</i>	<i>115.1</i>	<i>534.1</i>	<i>534.3</i>	<i>399.8</i>	<i>370.1</i>	<i>437.1</i>	<i>419.6</i>
Total public sector deposits	171.6	693.3	695.0	556.3	522.9	584.5	566.1
Private sector deposits							
Residents							
Current accounts	746.5	2,198.6	2,321.0	2,392.9	2,369.6	2,354.0	2,376.7
Savings accounts	440.4	1,802.1	1,848.7	1,925.9	1,900.0	1,977.9	2,048.5
Time deposits	1,895.7	1,947.0	1,883.2	1,885.5	1,826.0	1,860.5	1,851.0
<i>Sub-total residents</i>	<i>3,082.6</i>	<i>5,947.6</i>	<i>6,053.0</i>	<i>62,043.0</i>	<i>6,095.6</i>	<i>6,192.3</i>	<i>6,276.1</i>
Non-residents							
Current accounts	3.3	59.2	64.0	63.4	69.1	55.3	56.7
Savings accounts	2.4	42.1	44.4	49.1	49.2	49.2	50.0
Time deposits	8.9	70.6	72.2	77.3	83.8	91.2	96.5
<i>Sub-total non-residents</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>171.9</i>	<i>180.6</i>	<i>189.7</i>	<i>202.1</i>	<i>195.7</i>	<i>203.2</i>
Total private sector deposits	3,097.2	6,119.5	6,233.7	6,394.0	6,297.7	6,388.0	6,479.3
Total deposits (public and private sectors)	3,268.8	6,812.9	6,928.7	6,950.4	6,820.5	6,972.5	7,045.4

Source: PMA

Note: Data do not include deposits of the PMA and commercial banks.

Table A6.
Total loans, total deposits and loan-to-deposit ratio

	Q2/2000	Q4/2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011	Q4/2011	Q1/2012
Total loans (US\$ million)	1,234	2,887	3,155	3,500	3,285	3,553	3,658
Total deposits (US\$ million)	3,328	6,813	6,929	6,950	6,821	6,972	7,045
Loan-to-deposit ratio (%)	37.1	42.4	45.5	50.4	48.2	51.0	51.9

Source: PMA.

Table A7.
Number of new company registrations by legal status

	Aug 2000	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	Jun 2012
West Bank							
Private	42	40	47	46	42	41	36
Private limited	95	64	55	58	49	39	61
Public limited	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign	0	1	1	2	3	2	1
Non-profit	0	2	0	2	2	1	1
Total	137	108	103	108	96	83	99
Gaza Strip							
Private	81	19	16	20	16	6	14
Private limited	12	10	21	15	11	13	13
Public limited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	94	29	37	35	27	19	27

Source: Ministry of National Economy.

Table A8.
Area licensed for new construction (square meters)

	Aug 2000	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	Jun 2012
West Bank							
Ramallah, Al-Bireh and Jerusalem		71,377	54,141	107,812	159,213	89,367	136,104
Nablus		55,014	68,725	63,548	61,031	99,013	65,002
Tulkarm		7,308	17,873	14,502	19,456	30,823	23,743
Hebron		28,251	30,996	40,673	55,846	66,741	50,497
Bethlehem		19,322	19,094	27,592	30,193	39,642	27,342
Jenin		48,891	32,646	30,210	26,534	31,836	32,500
Qalqilya		7,942	1,316	2,126	4,785	4,381	2,704
Salfit		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	345,685	238,105	224,791	286,463	357,058	361,803	337,892
Gaza Strip							
Northern District	27,902	110,720	103,350	66,075	85,115	73,875	64,295
Gaza	50,116	168,500	156,690	114,480	96,887	132,531	175,515
Al Wastah	15,984	102,540	88,540	40,640	85,212	99,114	30,530
Khan Younis	51,146	133,670	114,650	73,045	85,920	59,424	89,485
Rafah	39,429	104,720	98,550	41,655	36,194	25,203	26,910
Gaza Strip Total	184,577	620,150	561,780	335,895	389,328	390,147	386,735

Source: Engineering Offices and Consulting Firms.

Table A9.
Gaza truckload movement

	Aug 2000	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	Mar 2012	Apr 2012	May 2012	Jun 2012
Al Montar / Karni commercial crossing							
Truckloads exports	992	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truckloads imports	2,923	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karem Abu Salem / Kerem Shalom commercial crossing							
Truckloads exports	0	69	29	22	18	5	1
Truckloads imports	0	4,967	4,003	3,653	4,123	5,298	4,781
Sufa commercial crossing							
Truckloads exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truckloads imports	4,384	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nahel Oz commercial crossing (fuel)							
Truckloads imports	904	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karem Abu Salem / Kerem Shalom commercial crossing (fuel)							
Truckloads imports	0	134	152	97	203	216	152

Source: Ministry of National Economy (Aug 2000); General Petroleum Corporation (other periods).

Note: Truckload imports exclude industrial diesel supplies to powerplant.

ANNEX B: Terms and definitions

Adjusted unemployment rate

The adjusted unemployment rate presents the number of unemployed according to the relaxed definition as a percentage of the labor force. The relaxed definition of unemployment includes all persons aged 15 or over who are unemployed plus those who, during the reference period, are without work, are available for work but did not seek work (and therefore could not be classified as unemployed) because they felt that no work would be available to them.

The adjusted unemployment rate gives a broader measure of the unutilized supply of labor. The relaxation of the standard definition of unemployment makes sense in circumstances where the conventional means of seeking work are of limited relevance, where the labor market is largely unorganized, where labor absorption is inadequate or where the labor force is largely self-employed.

AI-Quds index

This is the primary stock index of the Palestine Securities Exchange (PSE).

Area licensed for new construction

This is the area licensed for construction in new and existing buildings.

Average daily net wage

This average is calculated as the total net wages paid to all employees divided by total workdays. Wages received in different currencies are converted into New Israeli Shekels according to the exchange rate in the survey month.

Bank credit

It measures the borrowing capacity provided to individuals, firms and organizations by the banking system in the form of loans or other types of credit. Credit is generally believed to contribute to economic growth.

Bank deposits

Deposits are accounts maintained by a bank on behalf of customers. This indicator is often used to measure the safety of and people's trust in the banking system.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The CPI is a statistical tool used to measure changes over time in the prices paid by households for a basket of goods and services that they customarily purchase for consumption. The CPI is used to measure inflation over time.

The main categories of goods and services included in the basket of goods are: fruits, vegetables and other food items, beverages, tobacco, textiles, clothing, footwear, furniture, household appliances, household utensils, fuel, power, transportation, communications, medical and pharmaceutical products, goods for personal care, services charges for public transport, communication, hospital care, and others, and school fees. Data on prices for consumers are collected through visits conducted by trained staff to selected markets including groceries, supermarkets, markets, restaurants, general services offices, hospitals, private schools, etc.

Effective/partial closure days

Effective closure days are calculated by adding all days when a crossing is fully or partially closed, excluding weekends and holidays. Partial closure means that the crossing is closed for more than one hour but not for a full day, in which case it would be considered fully closed.

Weekends and holidays include all Saturdays, half the Fridays (since labor and commercial flows are about half their normal workday level on Fridays) and universally celebrated Jewish and Muslim holidays. Jewish and Muslim holidays which fall on Saturday or Friday are not counted as a holiday but as a Saturday (full day closure) or Friday (half day closure), respectively.

Employed

The “employed” comprise all persons are 15 years or over who were working at a paid job or business for at least one hour during the week prior to the survey, or who did not work but held a job or owned business from which they were temporarily absent (because of illness, vacation, temporarily stoppage, or any other reason) during the reference week.

Exchange rate

The price of one currency stated in terms of another currency is the exchange rate.

Exports

Exports are any good or commodity, shipped or otherwise transported out of the territory to another part of the world, typically for use in trade or sale. Export products or services are provided to foreign consumers by domestic producers.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the total value of all goods and services produced within oPt in a given period of time.

When GDP is expressed in constant terms (real GDP), a deflator is used to adjust for changes in money-value.

Quarterly data are annualized by multiplying by 4.

GDP per capita

This is the result of the division of GDP by total population.

$$\text{GDP per capita} = \frac{\text{GDP}}{\text{population}}$$

GDP rate of change

The rate of change is the percentage change (increase or decrease) of GDP from the previous measurement cycle.

$$\text{GDP rate of change in period (t)} = \frac{\text{GDP in period (t)} - \text{GDP in period (t - 1)}}{\text{GDP in period (t - 1)}} \cdot 100\%$$

Inflation rate

The inflation rate is the percentage change in the price index over time.

$$\text{Inflation rate in period (t)} = \frac{\text{Price index in period (t)} - \text{Price index in period (t - 1)}}{\text{Price index in period (t - 1)}} \cdot 100\%$$

Government total net revenue

It measures the net inflows received by the government, including clearance revenue, tax refunds, and tax and non-tax revenue collected by the Ministry of Finance and other ministries for the consolidated Single Treasury Account (STA).

Government wage expenditure

This is the government’s outlay on the wages and salaries of permanent civilian and security employees.

Government non-wage expenditure

This is the part of government expenditure absorbed by operational expenditures, transfers and minor development and capital expenditures.

Government net lending

This term includes transfers to local government to cover clearance revenue, deductions by the Government of Israel for water and electricity, and services by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Government balance

The government balance is the difference between the government’s total net revenue and its expenditures, including wage and non-wage expenditures, net lending and development expenditures.

External budget support

It consists of transfers of resources by donor countries to the Palestinian National Authority to help finance its budget.

Imports

Imports are the goods and services that are produced by the foreign sector and are purchased by the domestic economy.

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

This index is a statistical tool used for measuring changes in the volume of industrial production during a certain period of time. The index uses the change in volume of production for the largest establishment in each industry. The relative share for the main industrial activities represents the percent share of value added of the industrial institutions in 2009 in addition to the value added of olive presses.

Labor force

The labor force consists of all persons of working age (15 years or over) who are either employed or unemployed during a specified reference period.

$$\text{labor force} = \text{employed} + \text{unemployed}$$

Excluded from the labor force are those of working age who are neither working nor searching for work. These could be students, retired persons, those in prison, and homemakers.

Loan-to-deposit ratio

This ratio gives the amount of banks' loans divided by the amount of their deposits. The statistic is often used to assess the banking system's liquidity. If the ratio is too high it may imply that banks could not have enough liquidity to cover any unforeseen fund requirements. Conversely, if the ratio is too low banks may not be lending and earning as much as they could be.

$$\text{loan-to-deposit ratio} = \frac{\text{bank loans}}{\text{bank deposits}} \cdot 100\%$$

Number of new company registrations

This is the number of new companies that register with the Ministry of National Economy to conduct business operations in oPt.

Number of shares traded

It is the amount of shares that trade hands from sellers to buyers in the market over a given period.

Underemployment

Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or alternative employment. Time-related underemployment applies to those who involuntarily work less than the normal duration of work determined for the activity and who seek or are available for additional work during the reference week.

Unemployment rate

The "unemployed" comprise all persons aged 15 or over who, during the week before the survey, were without work, available for work and seeking work. The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed as a percentage of the total labor force.

The indicator is widely used as a measure of unutilized labor supply.

$$\text{unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{unemployed}}{\text{labor force}} \cdot 100\%$$

Value of shares traded

The value of shares traded is the sum of the shares traded multiplied by their respective matching price.

ANNEX C: Abbreviations and acronyms

CPI	Consumer Price Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IPI	Industrial Production Index
JOD	Jordanian Dinar
MoF	Palestinian Ministry of Finance
MoNE	Palestinian Ministry of National Economy
NGO	non-governmental organization
NIS	New Israeli Shekel
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PMA	Palestine Monetary Authority
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
UNSCO	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US\$	United States Dollar
ANERA	American Near East Refugee Aid